

## Miscellaneous notes on Tortricidae

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### Summary

Synonymical notes on several genera and species of Tortricidae are given. *Stenopteron*, a new Cnephasiini genus is described.

### *Phtheochroa undulata* (DANILEVSKIJ, 1962), comb. n.

This species was described on the basis of a single female from Central Asia (Dshungarian Ala-Tau). A specimen collected by Dr. Z. KASZAB, Budapest, in Mongolia (Gobi Altai aimak : Baga nuurn urd els, 1200 m., 12.VII.1966) has almost identical wing markings as the holotype of *undulata*. Its male genitalia (Figs 1, 2) are characterised as follows. Uncus fairly short, tapering terminally ; socius broad, sublateral ; sacculus strong, ventrally convex, with long subapical process ; median part of transtilla somewhat expanded dorsally, without any spines ; aedeagus as in *Ph. pulvillana* (H.-S.), but distal process of juxta absent. The described specimen is most probably conspecific with *undulata*.

### *Acleris kuznetsovi* nom. n.

*Croesia bicolor* KUZNETSOV, 1964, Ent. Obozr. 43 : 879, junior secondary homonym of *Acleris bicolor* KAWABE, 1963, Trans. lep. Soc. Japan 14 : 70.

The name *bicolor* became a junior homonym when *Croesia* HÜBNER was synonymised with *Acleris* HÜBNER (RAZOWSKI, 1987). Within the last year I asked Dr. V. I. KUZNETSOV to replace that name with a new one ; having no answer to my letters I have decided to propose the name *kuznetsovi* before my "Catalogue of the species of Tortricidae" is published.

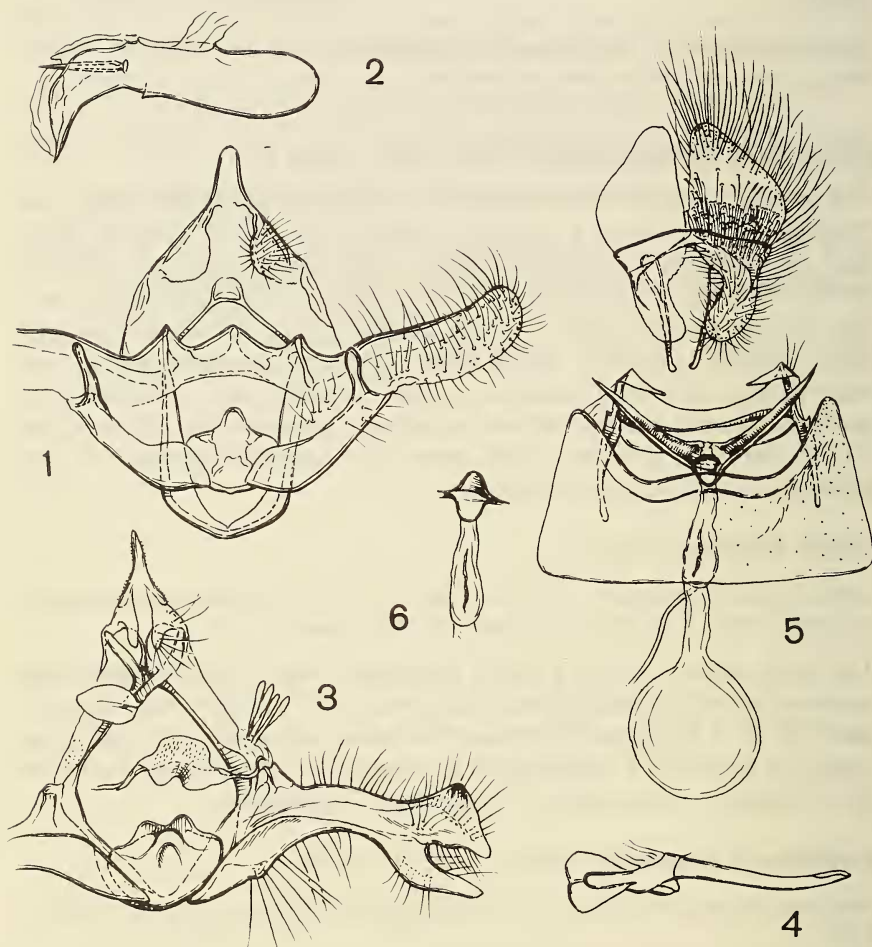
### *Amphicoecia phasmatica* (MEYRICK, 1937), comb. n.

*Meritastis phasmatica* MEYRICK, 1937 [in] CARADJA & MEYRICK, Dt. ent. Z. Iris 51 : 175.

*Amphicoecia strenua* RAZOWSKI, 1975, Acta zool. cracov. 20 (7) : 110 — syn. n.

Thanks to Dr. A. POPESCU-GORJ, Bucharest I have had an opportunity to examine the types of this enigmatic MEYRICK species which was incorrectly

described in *Meritastis* MEYRICK. A male labelled "Likiang (China, Provinz Nord Yennan, 7.3.1935, H. HÖNE" is selected for the lectotype; in the collection of the Museum G. Antipa, Bucharest there are two further specimens labelled as paralectotypes. The holotype of *A. strenua* was described from the same locality and does not differ from *phasmatica*.



Figs 1-6 : 1, 2 — male genitalia of *Phtheochroa* sp., probably *Ph. undulata* DANIL. ; 3, 4 — male genitalia of *Stenopteron stenoptera* FILIP ; 5, 6 — female genitalia of same species (6 — colliculum and ostium area, with median process of sterigma upturned).

**Stenopteron** gen. n.

Type-species : *Eana stenoptera* FILIPJEV, 1962.

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 3, 4) : Uncus short, with slender, oblique basal lobes ; socius and gnathos well developed, the latter with strong terminal plate ; vinculum broad, well sclerotized. Valva slender, costa distinctly sclerotized, terminally flattened and expanded dorsally ; sacculus concave in middle, with strong ventro-terminal process ; discal hairs preserved only in terminal part of valva. Transtilla broad medially, forming a pocket, dorsal surface of latter minutely spined, ventral surface smooth, concave medially ; juxta broad, with distal lobe ; aedeagus long, slender ; caulis short ; coecum penis with large lateral plates ; cornuti not apparent.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Figs 5, 6) : Ovipositor floricomous ; sterigma slender, distinctly concave to tips of lateral arms, convex at ostium ventrally to form a distinctly sclerotized sack ; basal portion of sterigma short, cup-shaped, distinctly sclerotized ; colliculum long, somewhat expanding anteriorly, strengthened by a slender sclerotized streak ; ductus seminalis from base of colliculum dorsally ; signum absent.

COMMENTS : The genus is monobasic, closely related to the *Doloploca* HÜBNER group of genera. Their supposed synapomorphies are the structures of the colliculum, sterigma and probably also the transtilla. The supposed autapomorphy of *Stenopteron* is the structure of the valva, especially the entire sclerotization of the costa, the fusion of the outer sclerite of the costal and saccular regions, and the presence of hair in the disc, distally. Also the form of the sterigma, ventral to the ostium may prove to be of autapomorphic importance. This Cnephasiini genus is distributed in the Eastern part of the Palaearctic Region (Primorskij Kraj).

**Eana canescana** (GUENÉE, 1845)

*Sciaphila canescana* GUENÉE, 1845, Annls Soc. ent. Fr. (2) 3 : 166.

*Cnephasia (Ablabia) rielana* RÉAL, 1951, Bull. mens. Soc. linn. Lyon 20 (10) : 230 — syn. n.

**Cnephasia stephensiana** (DOUBLEDAY, 1849)

*Sciaphila stephensiana* DOUBLEDAY, 1849, Synon. List Br. Lepid. : 24.

This widely distributed species is extremely variable both in wing-pattern and genitalia. It may be subdivided into 4 subspecies :

*C. s. stephensiana* (DOUBLEDAY, 1849)

= *C. hispanica* OBRAZTSOV, 1950 — syn. n.

*C. s. atlantis* FILIPJEV, 1934

*C. s. anatolica* OBRAZTSOV, 1950

*C. s. stolidana* (WALKER)

= *C. cinereipalpana* RAZOWSKI, 1958 — syn. n.

= *C. kurentsovi* FILIPJEV, 1962 — syn. n.

The nominate subspecies is distributed in the western part of the Palaearctic subregion, probably as far as Central Siberia. *Ssp. atlantis* can be distinguished by its size and colouration, and occurs in the Great Atlas, Morocco. *Ssp. anatolica* was described from Asia Minor and is very little known; its subspecies status is suggested by the shape of the sacculus. The East Asiatic ssp. *stolidana* differs from the other subspecies in the form of the valva. *C. cinereipalpana* was described from Vladivostok (Ussurijskij Kraj), *C. kurentsovi* from Sutschan (Primorskij Kraj). Further data on these taxa can be found in my monograph on the Cnephasiini (RAZOWSKI, 1965).

### **Cnephasia pasiuana** (HÜBNER, [1796-99])

The synonymy of this species has not been clear; some taxa listed below have been treated as distinct, or infraspecific. Examination of larger material has shown several intermediate forms, e.g. of the valva or the sacculus, analogous to the variation in *C. asseclana* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER).

*Sciaphila pumicana* ZELLER, 1847, Isis, Leipzig: 669. — syn. n.

*Cnephasia crassifasciana* JOANNIS, 1920, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. 1920: 143 — syn. n.

*Cnephasia linophagana* REBEL, 1939, Z. wien. ent. Ges., 24: 163 — syn. n.

*Cnephasia pyrophagana* REBEL, 1939, *ibid.* — syn. n.

*Cnephasia pumicana haggiosana* RAZOWSKI, 1959, *ibid.*, 44: 82 — syn. n.

For additional data see RAZOWSKI, 1965.

### **Ukamenia OKU, 1981**

*Ukamenia* OKU, 1981 (20.II.), Tyô to Ga 31 (3-4): 126. Type-species: *Simaethis sapporensis* MATSUMURA, 1931, by original designation. *Aphiaris* KUZNETSOV, 1981 (31.XII.), Trudy zool. Inst. Leningr. 92: 74. Type-species: *Aphiaris mirana* KUZNETSOV, 1981, by original designation — syn. n.

The descriptions of the two genera are based on the same species (see below). For the date of the description of *Aphiaris* I take the end of the year, as it is not given originally (there is only a date of the acceptance for print: 16.IX.).

### **Ukamenia sapporensis** (MATSUMURA, 1931)

*Simaethis sapporensis* MATSUMURA, 1931, Nippon Kontyû Dai-Zukan: 1080.

*Aphiaris mirana* KUZNETSOV, 1981, Trudy zool. Inst. Leningr. 92: 78 — syn. n.

Specimens of *A. mirana*, which was described from South Primorskij (vicinity of Ussurijsk), were found to be identical to specimens of *sapporensis* from Japan.

### **Hendecaneura** WALSINGHAM, 1900

*Hendecaneura* WALSINGHAM, 1900, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (7) 6 : 401 ; type-species : *Hendecaneura impar* WALSINGHAM, 1900, by original designation.

*Eucosmodes* KUZNETSOV, 1973, Ent. Obozr. 52 (3) : 689 ; type-species : *Eucosma axiotima* MEYRICK, 1937, by original designation — syn. n..

*Eucosmodes* was originally compared with *Lepteucosma* DIAKONOFF, but its type-species does not differ from *H. impar* more than specifically. The two species are East Asiatic : *impar* was described from Japan Honsyu, *axiotima* from China : North Yunnan.

### **Peridaedala optabilana** (KUZNETSOV, 1979)

*Assulella optabilana* KUZNETSOV, 1979 (13.VIII.), Trudy zool. Inst. Leningrad 81 : 80.

*Peridaedala japonica* OKU, 1979 (25.XII.), Kontyû 47 (4) : 590 — syn. n.

*P. optabilana* was described from continental East Asia : South Primorskij (vicinities of Vladivostok and Ussurijsk), whereas *P. japonica* was described from Japan : Honsyu. Vol. 81 of Trudy zool. Inst., Leningrad does not state a publication date. However, the volume was registered at the Zoological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad on the 13.VIII.1979.

### **Literature**

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